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S/1994/1106
28 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 26 September 1994 from the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Conference and Minsk Group, Ambassador Jan Eliasson, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter OSVALD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sweden to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 26 September 1994 from the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Conference and Minsk Group addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 884 (1993) and after consultations with the Chairman of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Mr. Antonio Martino, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, I wish to report on the present efforts made by the CSCE Minsk Group to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict.

The cease-fire of 12 May, agreed to after mediation efforts of the Russian Federation, is largely being respected. The parties committed themselves, on 27 July and 28 August, to observe the cease-fire until a wider political agreement is concluded. A cease-fire is, however, only a first step towards lasting peace.

The mediation efforts, the respect for the cease-fire and direct contacts between the parties have contributed to a growingly positive atmosphere, increasing the possibilities for achieving a durable settlement. For instance, a number of civilians held as hostages were released in early September. The concerned parties have announced their intention to continue to release such hostages.

Together with representatives of the CSCE Chairman-in-Office and the Initial Operations Planning Group of CSCE, I visited the region from 14 to 19 June 1994. During the visit, the parties reaffirmed their desire to attribute a central role to CSCE in the continued negotiations and to see all mediation efforts closely coordinated. Political and military security guarantees were thoroughly discussed.

Between 23 and 29 August, I again visited the region. During this visit, efforts concentrated on achieving a consolidation of the cease-fire and on further exploring the main political issues at the highest possible level.

A consolidation of the cease-fire was achieved during this visit through commitments by the parties to observe the cease-fire until a more comprehensive agreement is concluded. The numerous in-depth consultations held with the leadership of the parties indicated that important gaps remain on major issues. The parties agreed, however, on the need for a stronger CSCE presence in the region and on their clear preference that the military security provided should have a multinational character.

An informal meeting of the CSCE Minsk Group, which the Russian Federation regrettably could not attend, was held at Vienna from 12 to 14 September 1994. The meeting was preceded by discussions between me, as Chairman of the Minsk Group, and the parties. Among the subjects discussed were political and military security guarantees, strengthened integration of mediation efforts,

CSCE presence in the region, humanitarian assistance and confidence-building measures.

At the meeting of the Minsk Group, the parties underlined that they regarded CSCE as a main actor in the negotiating process and reaffirmed their wish for a stronger CSCE presence in the region. As a first step, a multinational diplomatic and military delegation led by the Deputy Chairman of the Minsk Group will tentatively visit the region in early October.

The parties also reiterated their commitment to the document on confidence-building measures agreed to at the informal meeting of the Minsk Group at Prague on 14 and 15 April 1994. I am recommending that a section concerning confidence-building measures be part of a wider political agreement.

The representatives at the meeting stressed the importance of strong and relevant political security guarantees to an agreement. Such guarantees would reduce the extent of guarantees of a military nature needed and should involve the parties and neighbouring countries, as well as international organizations and institutions. Close cooperation with the Security Council is particularly important on this point.

Military security guarantees should be provided in the form of CSCE monitors and a multinational peace-keeping force. The parties reiterated at the Minsk Group meeting their support for a military presence with as strong an international character as possible.

The participants in the meeting urged me, in cooperation with the members of the Minsk Group, to pursue actively the possibility of organizing a multinational CSCE force under the Helsinki Document provisions of 1992, with the CSCE Chairman-in-Office, relevant CSCE institutions and individual CSCE participating States and also to plan for its timely implementation.

As a first step, I raised this issue at the meeting of the CSCE Committee of Senior Officials at Prague on 15 September. The committee of Senior Officials decided on 16 September to request the CSCE Chairman-in-Office, assisted by the Chairman of the Minsk Group, to take necessary steps to explore actively the possibility of organizing a multinational CSCE peace-keeping force in the framework of chapter III of the Helsinki Document of 1992. Military experts met at Vienna last week to examine this matter more closely. An informal meeting of the Permanent Committee of CSCE on this matter is scheduled for this week.

Furthermore, the parties again stressed their strong wish for harmonized mediation efforts. An informal meeting of the Minsk Group of Nine (the Minsk Group without the parties) on 7 and 8 July 1994, requested the Minsk Group Chairmanship to work out a consolidated peace plan. Several contacts have taken place since this meeting in order to integrate further the CSCE and Russian mediation efforts. Some progress has been made. Continued discussions concern questions relating to the application of CSCE principles of peace-keeping in the event of a joint monitoring with the Commonwealth of Independent States/Russian Federation of a withdrawal, the respective roles of, inter alia, CSCE and the Russian Federation, as well as the provision of appropriate security guarantees.

A further integration of the mediation efforts is essential for achieving a lasting solution and I will continue to work towards this objective. I acknowledge with appreciation the support expressed by the members of the Security Council for the work further to integrate CSCE mediation efforts with those of the Russian Federation. The efforts of the Russian Federation constitute a crucial contribution to the peaceful settlement of this conflict. CSCE preparedness remains high to deploy monitors to observe a cease-fire as part of a wider agreement.

Humanitarian needs in the region are considerable. The approaching winter will add further to the suffering of the displaced persons and refugees. I have at every possible occasion pleaded for increased humanitarian aid to the region and for facilitating the access of such assistance to the area. The United Nations consolidated appeal for the Caucasus in May 1994 was received positively by donor countries, but should be given continued substantial support.

I shall continue to inform the Security Council and the Secretariat of the further work of the Minsk Group. I am grateful for the reaffirmation of the support of the members of the Security Council for the CSCE mediation efforts, as expressed in your letter of 17 June 1994. Representatives of the United Nations Secretariat are welcome to attend all future meetings of the Minsk Group.

The strong desire of the parties for a peaceful solution, manifested through their adherence to the cease-fire, underlines the urgency of finalizing a viable consolidated plan for a peaceful solution to this tragic conflict.

Perhaps more than ever, we find ourselves at a critical phase in the peacemaking efforts, where all good forces should unite to take advantage of the present positive momentum and thereby avoid an unsatisfactory, and even dangerous, freezing of the present situation.

(Signed) Jan ELIASSON
Ambassador
Chairman of the CSCE Minsk
Conference and Minsk Group

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S/1994/1107
28 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the report of the multinational force in Haiti. A copy of the report was faxed to you on 26 September 1994, in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the text of the report as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

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Annex

Report of the multinational force in Haiti to the Security Council, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 940 (1994) - 26 September 1994

1. On 31 July 1994, the Security Council adopted resolution 940 (1994), in paragraph 4 of which it authorized "Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States".

2. In paragraph 13 of the resolution, the Security Council requested "the Member States acting in accordance with paragraph 4 ... to report to the Council at regular intervals, the first such report to be made not later than seven days following the deployment of the multinational force".

3. This is the first such report. It summarizes the first week of operations of the multinational force in Haiti and reports on the progress of the coalition towards achieving the objectives laid out in paragraph 4 of resolution 940 (1994). Joining the multinational force are units from at least 25 countries.

I. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

4. The operations of the multinational force were initiated under resolution 940 (1994) and in accordance with the arrangements made on 18 September in Port-au-Prince. Pursuant to this arrangement, certain officers of the Haitian armed forces (i.e., Gen. Cédras, Brig. Gen. Biamby and Lt. Col. François) will step down, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 917 (1994) and 940 (1994), when a general amnesty is voted into law by the Haitian Parliament, or on 15 October 1994, whichever is earlier. This arrangement will allow the democratically elected authorities of Haiti to resume governing in the near future.

5. The arrangement also allowed the multinational force to enter Haiti without bloodshed. Upon his arrival in Haiti on 19 September 1994, Lt. Gen. Hugh Shelton, the Commander of the multinational force (also known as the Combined Joint Task Force-180), coordinated the entry of the force with Haiti's military leaders. The entry of the force was not opposed.

6. Also on 19 September, the lead elements of the multinational force began to arrive in Haiti, at the Port-au-Prince International Airport, with a battalion task force of the United States 10th Mountain Division, from the USS Eisenhower. After the airport was secured, a second battalion of infantry secured the

Port-au-Prince port facility. With these two key transportation facilities under control, additional forces and support were able to enter Haiti, totalling approximately 3,000 personnel by the end of the first day. The presence of these forces immediately started the process of implementing resolution 940 (1994) to restore the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti.

7. The same day, 19 September, also saw the establishment of a multinational force/Joint Task Force headquarters ashore, with full command, control, communication and computer interfaces, and coordination with the Haitian military leadership in Port-au-Prince. Concurrent with these activities in Haiti was the continued training of forces from other States participating in the multinational force soon to be deployed. Training of the international police monitors began on 26 September at Camp Santiago in Puerto Rico.

8. On 20 September, United States marines of the multinational force entered the city of Cap Haitien without resistance. While the force continued to flow into the Port-au-Prince International Airport and began offloading ships at the port facilities in Port-au-Prince, the leadership of the force again met with key Haitian military leaders to ensure their compliance with all the provisions of resolution 940 (1994) and the arrangement of 18 September.

9. On 21 September, the multinational force completed the deployment to the airport of the 1st Brigade combat team of the 10th Mountain Division, and the offloading of supporting equipment at the seaport. Initial military police patrol routes were established, enhancing security between the seaport and the airport. Approximately 6,000 personnel of the multinational force were now deployed in Haiti.

10. On 22 September, the multinational force continued meeting with Haitian officials, including both General Cédras and Lt. Col. François, to set the conditions for the force's mission. Cooperation has been satisfactory and compliance with the direction of the force has been responsive. The force established a firm presence in Haiti with a series of actions designed to reduce the threat of concentrations of weapons. The heavy weapons company at Camp d'Application was secured and all weapons placed under the control of the force. By now approximately 10,000 strong, the multinational force continued deployment, including units which established control in Cap Haitien. Those forces conducting port operations continued building a sustainment base, and the multinational force established a complete headquarters for the Joint Task Force commander in the Port-au-Prince industrial complex. By the end of the day the multinational force had gained control of 14 critical areas within the city, including the heavy weapons of the Haitian armed forces. All these tasks were accomplished without bloodshed.

11. On 23 September, the multinational force sent troops out of Port-au-Prince to conduct operations at Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien. Troops of the force were also directed to secure Bowen Airfield, Port Nationale and Killick Naval Base. Currently there are 12,000 personnel of the multinational force ashore in Haiti. The forces ashore continue to expand security in Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien, and maritime interdiction operations continue at sea. Twelve United Nations observers, part of the 60-person advance team of the United Nations mission in Haiti, arrived on 24 September.

12. On 24 September, an exchange of fire between United States marines and a group of Haitian police outside a Cap Haitien police station resulted in 10 deaths and 1 wounded on the Haitian side, and 1 marine wounded. Four Haitian police were detained.

13. On 25 September, the force commander in Cap Haitien ordered his troops to restore order after a crowd overcame and ransacked the same police station, seizing weapons. Most of the weapons were returned to the contingent of the multinational force. Also on 25 September, Lt. Gen. Shelton and Gen. Cédras travelled together to Cap Haitien to look into the incident of 24 September and to attempt to avoid further violence.

II. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

14. In the first week of operations, the multinational force has taken several important steps towards establishing a secure and stable environment for the return of President Aristide and the full implementation of resolution 940 (1994). First, the force has taken control of the Heavy Weapons Company of the Haitian armed forces and its armament, signalling our commitment to establishing both long-term security in Port-au-Prince and civilian control of the military. Secondly, the multinational force has initiated a weapons control programme that includes a buy-back programme designed to rid the streets of as many illegal weapons as possible. Thirdly, military police units of the multinational force are working with Haitian police headquarters, conducting mobile patrols and monitoring Haitian police activity.

15. The multinational force has also initiated a number of programmes to ameliorate potential causes of unrest and build a relationship of trust and friendship with the Haitian people. For example, it has facilitated the pursuit of substantial humanitarian efforts to ease the suffering of the most needy Haitians, efforts which will grow in the weeks to come. It has also taken the lead in establishing procedures for the swift introduction of humanitarian aid flights into Port-au-Prince. The multinational force is coordinating several civic operations to improve the Haitian people's quality of life, providing basic services such as water purification, improved sanitation and basic medical care, including improvements to Haitian hospitals and schools. In the weeks to come, it will also begin infrastructure improvements that are necessary to perform the mission effectively, including improvements to the Haitian road network and public utilities.

16. The above activities constitute the foundation for establishing the secure and stable environment necessary to restore and maintain democracy in Haiti. They are also evidence of the fact that the multinational force is on its way towards establishing the conditions necessary for the full implementation of resolution 940 (1994). The force notes with satisfaction President Aristide's decision to call for the convocation of Parliament on 28 September 1994 in order to enact legislation which will allow the full and prompt restoration of the democratically elected Government.

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 148
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES IN CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the letter of Mr. Mate Granić, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, addressed to you on 16 September 1994 (A/49/393-S/1994/1062) and, upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The consistent policy of peace pursued by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to resolving the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia through political negotiations, coupled with the concrete steps it has undertaken, provide ample proof that the charges against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia advanced by the Croatian authorities that it represents "a new source of increasing instability in the region" are totally baseless.

The claims of the alleged military cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Srpska, that is, the Republic of Serbian Krajina, are wholly unsubstantiated. The reports of the Secretary-General confirmed long ago that not a single member of the Army of Yugoslavia is outside of its territory. Therefore, the allegations that military actions around Bihać, Županja and Dubrovnik are being planned and coordinated in Belgrade with the participation of the units of the Army of Yugoslavia are absolutely absurd.

On the other hand, unambiguous proofs are very much in evidence that the members of the regular army of the Republic of Croatia are deployed in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and that they do take part in the military operations.

The concern expressed by the authorities of the Republic of Croatia for the refugees in the areas affected by armed conflicts is understandable. However, it should be recalled that Croatia has recently refused, even under the threat of arms, to provide refuge for the thousands of refugees that fled the areas engulfed by inter-Muslim conflicts who ultimately found shelter in the Republic of Serbian Krajina.

It is not clear what is the basis for the claims of the Croatian authorities that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia disregards borders. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has on a number of occasions clearly stated that it had no territorial claims towards any country. On the other hand, the units of the Croatian army participate in the operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and have committed incursions in the territories under the control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

To question the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's commitment to sever political and economic ties with the Republic of Srpska is also unwarranted, as has been confirmed by the reports of the Co-Chairmen of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to implement that decision consistently.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not have any intention to annex any entity or part of a territory, including those under UNPROFOR control, which Croatia quite unjustifiably calls "occupied territories". On the other hand, though not formally, Croatia effectively incorporated a part of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina - the area of western Herzegovina - into its legal system.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 148, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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29 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Argentina, Canada, France, Haiti, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994,

Reaffirming the objectives of the urgent departure of the de facto authorities, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Welcoming the fact that initial units of the multinational force were peacefully deployed in Haiti on 19 September 1994,

Looking forward to the completion of the mission of the multinational force and to the timely deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

Noting the statement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide dated 25 September 1994 (S/1994/1097, Annex),

Having received the report of the multinational force in Haiti, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, Annex),

Recalling that, in paragraph 17 of resolution 940 (1994), the Security Council affirmed its willingness to review the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994) with a view to lifting them in their entirety immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

Noting that paragraph 11 of resolution 917 (1994) remains in force,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure the immediate completion of the deployment of the observers and other elements of the sixty-person UNMIH advance team established under resolution 940 (1994);

2. Urges Member States to respond promptly and positively to the Secretary-General's request for contributions to UNMIH;

3. Encourages the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to continue his efforts to facilitate the immediate return to Haiti of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH);

4. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate the measures regarding Haiti set out in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), at 0001 a.m. EST on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

5. Further decides to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 841 (1993) with effect from 0001 a.m. EST on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

6. Requests that the Secretary-General consult with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States regarding the consideration of appropriate measures which might be taken by that organization consistent with this resolution and report to the Council on the results of those consultations;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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29 September 1994

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 9 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/52),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1069) and the oral report of his Special Envoy,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Stressing also that its future decisions on the future role of the United Nations in Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angola Peace Process and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating its grave concern over the continuation of military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population, and hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II),

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Concerned also by the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 and the oral report of his Special Envoy on 23 September 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 31 October 1994;

3. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the Lusaka Peace Talks and urges them to complete their negotiations as soon as possible and to make every necessary effort to have the Lusaka Agreement formally signed before 31 October 1994;

4. Declares in this context that any further obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable;

5. Declares further that in view of the formal acceptance by UNITA of the complete set of proposals put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and in view of the current negotiations, it will not consider at this time the imposition of additional measures against UNITA as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993);

6. Reiterates its intention to review, at any time, the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka;

7. Strongly deplores the intensification of the offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and reiterates once again its demand that both parties cease forthwith all military operations;

8. Affirms its readiness to consider authorizing promptly, once an agreement is initialled by the parties, the rapid increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous authorized level with a view to consolidating that agreement in its initial and most critical stages;

9. Further affirms its readiness to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded in Lusaka is formally signed, any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola;

10. Condemns any action, including laying of landmines, which threatens the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and puts the lives of the humanitarian relief workers at risk and calls for the full cooperation of all parties, especially UNITA;

11. Expresses its grave concern over the disappearance of humanitarian relief workers on 27 August 1994, demands their immediate release by the responsible parties, and calls for the complete cooperation of the parties, especially UNITA, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

12. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet growing humanitarian needs;

13. Notes with concern continued reports of violations of the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) and reaffirms the obligation of all Member States to implement fully this resolution;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the talks in Lusaka as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit his report by 20 October 1994;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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29 September 1994

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

(for the period 1 April-29 September 1994)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraph 5 of its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council established a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the Iraq-Kuwait boundary and decided to set up an observer unit with the following tasks: to monitor the Khawr Abd Allah waterway and the DMZ; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the DMZ; and to observe any potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State into the other. By its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the above provisions (S/22454). And by its resolution 806 (1993), the Council expanded the tasks of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to include the capacity to take physical action to prevent or redress small-scale violations of the DMZ or the boundary.

2. By its resolution 689 (1991), the Security Council noted that UNIKOM could be terminated only by a decision of the Council, and decided to review the question of the termination or continuation as well as the modalities of the Mission every six months. The purpose of the present report is to provide the Security Council, prior to its forthcoming review, with an overview of the activities of UNIKOM during the last six months.

II. ORGANIZATION

3. Major-General Krishna N. S. Thapa (Nepal) continued as Force Commander. The composition and strength of the Mission is detailed below:

Military observers

Argentina	6	Malaysia	7
Austria	7	Nigeria	6
Bangladesh	9	Pakistan	7
Canada	5	Poland	6
China	15	Romania	7
Denmark	6	Russian Federation	15
Fiji	7	Senegal	6
Finland	6	Singapore	7
France	15	Sweden	6
Ghana	6	Thailand	6
Greece	7	Turkey	6
Hungary	6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15
India	6	United States of America	15
Indonesia	7	Uruguay	6
Ireland	7	Venezuela	2
Italy	6		
Kenya	7		
		Total	245

Infantry battalion (Bangladesh)	775
Support units	
Engineers (Argentina)	50
Logistic unit (Denmark)	45
Medical unit (Austria 12/Bangladesh 16)	28
Total	123
Total number of military personnel	1 143

Civilian personnel

International staff	81
Locally recruited staff	130
Total number of civilian personnel	211

4. In view of its commitments in other United Nations peace-keeping operations, the Government of Norway has withdrawn its military observers from UNIKOM. The Government of Austria has informed me that it will not be able to maintain its medical unit in the Mission. At my request, it has agreed to keep it there until February 1995 to allow sufficient time for obtaining a replacement.

5. In my last report (S/1994/388), I mentioned that the activities of the Argentine engineers were limited by the shortage of equipment which the Government of Kuwait had undertaken to supply. The equipment has now been delivered, provided by Kuwait as a voluntary contribution at no cost to the United Nations.

6. UNIKOM's air support comprised two small fixed-wing aircraft contributed by the Government of Switzerland at no cost to the United Nations, and three chartered helicopters. The Mission also had the use of a chartered AN-26 aircraft for the movement of personnel and equipment between Umm Qasr, Kuwait City and Baghdad. The Government of Switzerland has recently informed me that it will not be able to provide the two fixed-wing aircraft beyond the end of 1994.

7. UNIKOM's headquarters is in Umm Qasr. It maintains liaison offices in Baghdad and Kuwait City and a logistic base at Doha. The latter is currently being moved to facilities in Kuwait City, which it will share with the liaison office.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

8. For operational purposes, the DMZ remains divided into three sectors (North, Central and South), as shown in the attached map. UNIKOM's concept of operations is based on surveillance, control, investigation and liaison. Surveillance of the DMZ is based on patrol and observation bases, ground and air patrols, and observation points. Control operations include static checkpoints, random checks and maintenance of a force mobile reserve. Investigation teams are maintained at the level of both sector and UNIKOM headquarters, and continuous liaison is carried out at all levels.

9. The military observers perform UNIKOM's main patrol, observation, investigation and liaison activities. The infantry battalion is deployed in a main camp at Camp Khor, a company camp at Al-Abdaly and platoon camps in the South and Central Sectors. It performs armed patrols within the sectors and provides a mobile reserve, which is deployed as necessary in sensitive situations. The battalion also operates checkpoints at the border-crossing sites and conducts random checks in cooperation with Iraqi and Kuwaiti liaison officers. Since late May 1994, the battalion has manned the easternmost patrol and observation base (N-6) on the Iraqi side of the DMZ. It also provides security for UNIKOM personnel and installations where and when necessary.

IV. SITUATION IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE

10. During the period under review, the situation in the DMZ was very calm. There was a noticeable increase in farming, oil exploration and exploitation, as well as in maintenance and construction works on both sides of the border. Increased shipping and fishing were observed in the Khawr Abd Allah.

11. The completion of the Kuwaiti border trench and earthen embankment established a physical barrier between the two sides, creating an obstacle to

unauthorized border crossing and thereby contributing to the overall quiet in the border area. Kuwait has also constructed an asphalt road along the full length of the border, parallel to the trench. This road has improved UNIKOM's mobility.

12. There were only very few and minor violations of the DMZ during the period under review, namely one overflight by a military aircraft and five violations involving weapons other than sidearms. No ground violations by military personnel or border crossings resulting in serious incidents were obser .. UNIKOM took up each violation with the party concerned for appropriate action. Iraq and Kuwait each submitted two written complaints; they were investigated.

13. A serious incident occurred on 12 August when three members of the infantry battalion patrolling the DMZ in their vehicle on the Iraqi side of the border, north of Safwan, were ambushed by an unknown and unidentified number of assailants armed with automatic weapons. One Bangladesh soldier was shot and killed. The others escaped, one with a gunshot wound to the leg and the other with minor injuries. The assailants took the vehicle, two rifles and some equipment. The Iraqi authorities expressed their deep regret at the incident, promised to do whatever they could to apprehend the attackers and stepped up their security measures in the DMZ. They later recovered the vehicle, together with another vehicle stolen earlier, both completely stripped of their contents, and returned them to UNIKOM. Following the incident, UNIKOM temporarily replaced night patrols of unarmed military observers by armed infantry patrols. The attackers have so far not been apprehended.

14. UNIKOM continued to provide support to other United Nations agencies in Iraq and Kuwait. The Mission maintained administrative supervision of the Administrative Unit in Baghdad, which provided administrative and logistic support to other United Nations agencies in Iraq. It provided movement control in respect of all United Nations aircraft operating in the area, as well as medical evacuation assistance to the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq. It provided support to the United Nations Coordinator for the Return of Property from Iraq to Kuwait; to the International Maritime Organization during its survey of the Khawr Abd Allah in June; and to a team which inspected and carried out maintenance work on the boundary markers in April/May. UNIKOM has now assumed responsibility for maintaining the boundary markers.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

15. The General Assembly, by its resolution 48/242 of 5 April 1994, authorized me to enter into commitments up to the amount of $5.5 million gross ($5,312,800 net) per month for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1994, subject to the review by the Security Council of the Mandate of the Mission. The amount is inclusive of the two-thirds share to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait.

16. For the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 March 1995, the General Assembly decided, on an experimental basis, that I may enter into commitments at the same level each month for the maintenance of UNIKOM, subject to the review by the Security Council and to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on

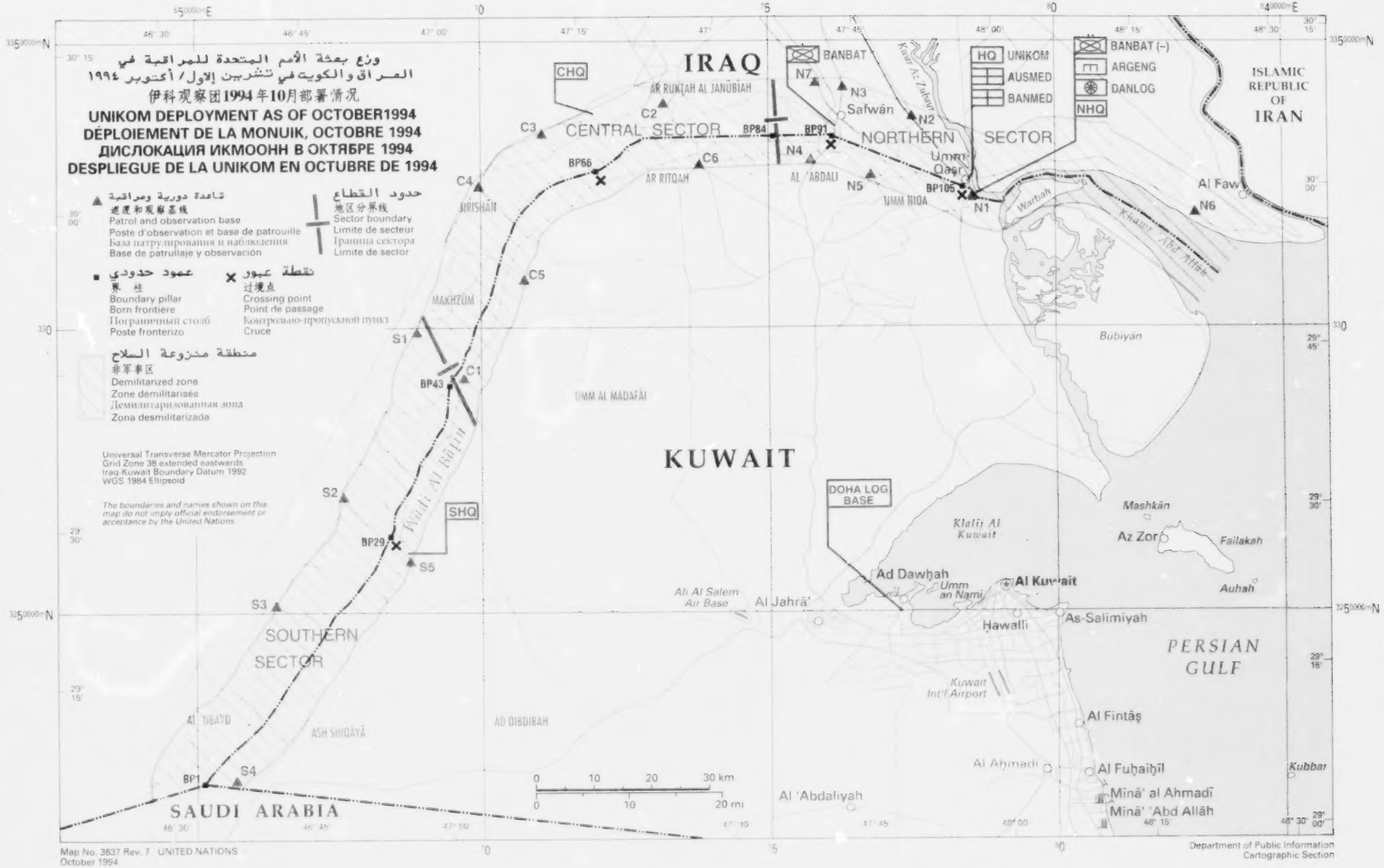
Administrative and Budgetary Questions. One third of the full amount authorized for this period is to be assessed on Member States, and two thirds is to be met through the voluntary contribution of Kuwait. Subject to the Security Council's review, I shall report to the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the additional requirements for maintaining UNIKOM.

17. As at 21 September 1994, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNIKOM for the period since the inception of the Mission amounted to $27,715,131. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to $1.9 billion.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

18. UNIKOM has continued to exercise a high degree of vigilance and through its patrols and liaison activities has contributed to the calm which has prevailed along the Iraq-Kuwait border. In carrying out its functions, UNIKOM has enjoyed the effective cooperation of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities. It is my recommendation that the Mission be maintained.

19. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the Force Commander and the men and women under his command for the manner in which they have carried out their task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.



Map No. 3637 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
October 1994

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1111/Corr.1
6 October 1994

CHINESE AND ENGLISH ONLY

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

(for the period 1 April-29 September 1994)

Corrigendum

Page 1, paragraph 1, line 10

For United Nations Iran-Iraq Observation Mission read United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

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94-38847 (E) 061094

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1112
29 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 307 (1971) of 12 December 1971, by which the Council decided that the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) should monitor the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir. Since 1971, the cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir has been monitored by some 42 military observers from Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay. I have recently been notified by the Government of Norway that it does not intend to continue its participation in UNMOGIP.

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that the Republic of Korea thus be added to the list of contributors to UNMOGIP.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-37950 (E) 290994 300994

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1113
29 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 September 1994 (S/1994/1112) concerning the addition to the list of countries contributing military observers to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO
President of the Security Council

94-37956 (E) 290994 300994

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1114
29 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 27 September 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made on 27 September 1994 by the spokesman for Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The spokesman for the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) published the following statement on 27 September:

"The moves of the conservative forces within the United States military are assuming ill-boding dimensions over the current DPRK-US talks at Geneva.

"Now flotillas of the US aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Independence are sailing in the waters around the Korean peninsula, presenting military threats to the DPRK. This is something unprecedented.

"Timing it to coincide with this, the US Defense Secretary, William Perry, openly declared that in case the negotiations for a solution to the nuclear issue ended in an impasse, the US would threaten North Korea with the use of military force.

"We cannot but pay due attention to these reckless and provocative words and deeds of the high-placed US military quarters.

"Lurking behind this is obviously the dangerous scheme intentionally to break up the DPRK-US talks and, upon this pretext, to crush our Republic with the force of arms.

"It is a habitual method of bellicose elements to offer a handshake with a dagger hidden under their coats.

"Their diplomacy is also based on the violent doctrine that it is an extension of strength.

"This is proved by the talks between the DPRK and the United States hitherto.

"Behind the curtain of talks, the United States has all along watched for a chance to swallow up the DPRK, extensively reinforcing its aggression forces in South Korea.

"Moreover, it is a very dangerous act that the US military authorities are now presenting blatant military threats to the DPRK with the largest ever aircraft carrier flotillas deployed in the surroundings of Korea.

"This means that the United States has openly declared a showdown of strength, throwing off the veil of 'a negotiated solution to the nuclear issue'.

"Now that the United States is seeking a military showdown, we cannot stick to talks indefinitely.

"Our People's Army pins no hope on any dialogue accompanied by pressure.

"Our People's Army, with its mission of defending the sovereignty of the country, will never allow any attempt to have our military sites opened through 'special inspections'.

"We do not recognize such dialogue itself.

"The mission of our People's Army is to defend the socialist motherland not by words, but with rifles.

"The conservative forces in the US military must not forget the disgraceful lesson of the 1950s.

"If they rashly unleash another war on the Korean peninsula, they will pay dearly for it with blood.

"We will sharply watch every move of the bellicose elements in the US military."

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1115
29 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit annexed hereto the text of the statement on the question of refugees and security in Rwanda.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Rwanda
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English]

Statement dated 28 September 1994 on the question of refugees and security in Rwanda

Following the April genocide and the resumption of war in April 1994, over a million Rwandese ran to neighbouring countries. Given that we already had over one million Rwandese living in exile for three and a half decades, the refugee problem acquired an unprecedented dimension.

In order to explain properly the current nature of the refugee problem in our country, we wish to inform the international community that the latest wave of refugees, which began in April 1994, was a result of a number of factors, and the refugees themselves fall into different categories:

(a) The first category includes the criminals who had committed the genocide and feared being brought to justice by the new Government;

(b) The second category of refugees includes those innocent people who were confused by the propaganda of the criminal clique and were actually intimidated and coerced into running away to exile;

(c) The third category includes the people who genuinely ran away, because the situation in the country was highly volatile.

When the genocide started in April this year the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) took up arms to remove from power the criminal elements that were responsible for the holocaust.

This was accomplished in July this year and the broad-based Government of National Unity was installed. Since then peace and security have returned to the country.

It has been a major preoccupation of the Government to see to it that all Rwandese refugees return to their country. To this end a number of steps have been taken, including the following:

(a) Committees have been set up to facilitate the return of refugees. Such committees include the Crisis Committee in Gisenyi and the Zairo-Rwandais Intergovernmental Committee;

(b) There have been meetings between Rwandese and Zairian local administration officials on both sides of the border. Similar meetings have also taken place on the border between Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) High-ranking government officials have made visits around the country, meeting people and encouraging them to settle down and invite their friends and relatives still in exile to return;

(d) High-ranking government officials have visited neighbouring and other countries requesting them to assist in the repatriation of refugees;

(e) The National Radio has from time to time broadcast messages inviting all Rwandese refugees to return home.

Unfortunately, these efforts have been frustrated by a number of forces:

(a) Criminal elements from the last regime who are now living in refugee camps in neighbouring countries intimidate and coerce Rwandese refugees to prevent them from returning home. These criminal elements use all means, including killing those who insist on returning home. They also use propaganda and misinformation, alleging that there is insecurity in the country and that they will be killed on return;

(b) Some members of the international community frustrate the efforts of the Government by indulging in propaganda and misinformation, making unfounded allegations;

(c) There is evident reluctance by the international community to set up an international tribunal to expose and punish the criminals who are still at large. This is tantamount to diluting the question of genocide that was committed in Rwanda;

(d) There is also irresponsible reporting through the media that encourages divisive mentalities among the Rwandese along "ethnic" lines.

We categorically deny the following unfounded allegations made by the officials of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

(a) That there are systematic and organized killings by the Government causing insecurity in the country;

(b) That there is a mass exodus of people fleeing the country to the neighbouring United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) That refugees do not return because of the alleged insecurity in the country.

Realities on the ground

All refugees still outside the country wish to return home except the criminal clique that masterminded the genocide. Many returnees testify to this fact and also tell of horror stories of militias and former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) who harass the refugees and make it almost impossible for them to return. The truth is that the refugees are hindered from returning owing to this harassment prevailing in camps in the countries of asylum.

There is no exodus of people from Rwanda to the United Republic of Tanzania. What is actually happening is that some refugees who left Rwanda are

changing positions and crossing from Burundi to the United Republic of Tanzania because of the apparent insecurity in Burundi, in fact some of them are advised to do so. There are also systematic movements of refugees from Zaire to the United Republic of Tanzania with hostile intentions of destabilizing the Government of Rwanda. There are cases reported where militias infiltrate inside Rwanda either to collect their families or coerce some people to join them outside the country. They even kill to create a sense of insecurity.

The Government of Rwanda is transparent: aid agencies and international media work and move freely throughout the country. We are open to international human rights observers and there is a United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) force deployed in all parts of the country. Surely, no significant incidents can take place without being noticed and reported. Those who attempt to make reports should always do so in an objective manner.

We request the international community to reinforce government efforts by:

(a) Ensuring that all aid earmarked for Rwanda is directed inside the country. The resulting improvement in welfare will encourage refugees to return and help those who have already returned to get settled. The majority of Rwandese are inside the country and they need assistance;

(b) Committing funds to the Government to improve its efficiency and capacity to implement programmes, for instance, in areas of security, especially the police. It would be very important to assist in training, investigation procedures and in any other fields;

(c) Setting up as soon as possible an international tribunal to try the criminals;

(d) Giving factual and objective information on Rwanda;

(e) Desisting from any acts that may frustrate the efforts of the new broad-based Government of National Unity;

(f) In particular we would like to express our disappointment about the manner in which UNHCR has behaved vis-à-vis the problem in our country;

(g) At the height of the genocide in April-May this year UNHCR officials dared make a false report that RPF forces were responsible for the genocide. Yet the whole world witnessed the militias of the Mouvement révolutionnaire national pour le développement/Coalition pour la défence de la République (MRND/CDR) and the former RGF butchering innocent people in broad daylight;

(h) UNHCR accepted and widely publicized false reports by MRND/CDR militias in the refugee camp in Ngara, United Republic of Tanzania, which alleged that RPF forces had killed people at a church in Kibungo. When these reports were cross-checked by the United States Committee for Refugees and by independent journalists, they were found to be false. The dead bodies alleged to be the work of RPF were proved to have been those of persons who had died long before RPF appeared in the area;

(i) In the "French free zone" in the south-west of the country, UNHCR officials encouraged the people to run to Zaire lest they be killed by RPF forces when the French forces left. When no such killings occurred when RPF came in, the UNHCR officials were markedly disappointed;

(j) UNHCR reported bodies in the Akagera river in early September, purportedly resulting from government atrocities. Following this, the President made a week-long verification tour in areas along the river and did not come across a single body in it;

(k) At the same time it is very surprising to see that in the existing refugee camps in neighbouring countries the administrative structures are still in the hands of the known militias yet UNHCR overlooks and pays these administrators highly. This discourages the refugees from returning.

The above cases raise suspicions that UNHCR could have other motives not yet known to us. Otherwise how does one explain their continued baseless and unfounded allegations up to this day?

The Government of Rwanda reaffirms its commitment to providing peace and security and to encouraging the refugees to return home, since it is their right.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1116
29 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 28 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On the instructions of my Government I am pleased to transmit the following information concerning the implementation by Mexico of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 917 (1994).

On 21 September 1994, an agreement of the Secretariat of Trade and Industrial Promotion prohibiting the import and export of goods originating in and bound for the Republic of Haiti was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

While that agreement entered into force as of 22 September 1994, thereby guaranteeing full implementation of resolution 917 (1994), even before that, and in an appropriate manner, the Government of Mexico had taken the relevant measures.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this information to be issued as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Victor FLORES OLEA
Permanent Representative of
Mexico to the United Nations

94-37998 (E) 300994 300994 031094

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1117
29 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 11 to 20 September 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation.

11 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

12 September 1994

Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1246 hours on 12 September 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Chabaish. It departed at 1457 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

13 September 1994

Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

14 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Qurnah, Busayyah and Jalibah.

15 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil and Dohuk.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

16 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah and Suq al-Shuyukh.

17 September 1994

Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Salman, Qurnah and Qal'at Salih.

- At 1250 hours on 17 September 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance plane violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over the area to the north of Safwan. It departed at 1544 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

18 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Amadiyah and Sinjar.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Basra and Ushbayjah.

19 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Salman, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

20 September 1994

(a) Northern region: 37 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1118
29 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTFR DATED 29 SEPTEMBER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council wish to express their appreciation for your report on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1994/1102), following the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks. They considered your report at the informal consultations held on 28 September 1994 and heard a briefing by your Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Mr. Ramiro Píriz-Ballón.

The members of the Security Council took note of the observations and recommendations contained in your report, including the four-month extension of the presence of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan. The members paid particular attention to your decision to send up to 15 observers to strengthen this group, in continuation of the functions set out in your report of 16 June 1994 (S/1994/716). They understand this arrangement to be a temporary measure pending a decision by the Security Council on the possible establishment of a United Nations observer mission in Tajikistan on the basis of your further recommendations.

The members of the Council strongly support your call to the parties to exercise maximum restraint in the period before the Agreement enters into force. They also reaffirm the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves.

The members of the Security Council wish to take this opportunity to thank you and your Special Envoy for the continuous efforts to contribute to the political settlement in Tajikistan.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO
President of the Security Council

94-37986 (E) 290994 290994

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1119
30 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND SPANISH

Rwanda and Spain: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the statement of the President of the Security Council of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068),

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating security environment, strongly condemning the attacks and harassment against UNOSOM II and other international personnel serving in Somalia and underlining the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

Stressing that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of UNOSOM II, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise,

Urging, in this context, the Somali parties to redouble their efforts to advance the process of national reconciliation in Somalia,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by mid-October his assessment of the prospects of national reconciliation and recommendations for the future of the United Nations operation in Somalia,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for a period of one month expiring 31 October 1994, prior to which the Council will undertake a thorough examination of UNOSOM's mandate with a view to deciding on its future;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue with and intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for the implementation of possible decisions, including withdrawal of UNOSOM II within a specified time-frame, which the Council may take;

3. Declares its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1119*
30 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND SPANISH

France, Nigeria, New Zealand, Rwanda, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the statement of the President of the Security Council of 25 August 1994 (S/PRST/1994/46),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068),

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating security environment, strongly condemning the attacks and harassment against UNOSOM II and other international personnel serving in Somalia and underlining the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

Stressing that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of UNOSOM II, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise,

Urging, in this context, the Somali parties to redouble their efforts to advance the process of national reconciliation in Somalia,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by mid-October his assessment of the prospects of national reconciliation and recommendations for the future of the United Nations operation in Somalia,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for a period of one month expiring 31 October 1994, prior to which the Council will undertake a thorough examination of UNOSOM's mandate with a view to deciding on its future;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue with and intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for the implementation of possible decisions, including withdrawal of UNOSOM II within a specified time-frame, which the Council may take;

3. Declares its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1120
30 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH

France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994, on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555) and 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067 and Add.1),

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States in the context of the Contact Group, and emphasizing the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group and its role in the overall peace process in the area,

Recognizing that the major provisions of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III) and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 871 (1993) of 4 October 1993, still remain to be implemented,

Stressing that UNPROFOR plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities and thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement,

Paying tribute to the UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of the mandate of UNPROFOR, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067), and approves the proposals therein concerning UNPROFOR's activities in relation to mine-clearance, public information and civilian police;

2. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1995;

3. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in carrying out its mandate, to refrain from any hostile and provocative acts against UNPROFOR personnel, and to ensure their security and their freedom of movement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report no later than 20 January 1995 on progress towards implementation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in the light of that report;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General, in the light of resolution 871 (1993), to include in that report information on progress towards (a) opening the road and railway communications with the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and the rest of the Republic of Croatia; (b) establishing the water and electricity supply in all regions of Croatia for the mutual benefit of all its citizens; (c) opening of the Adriatic pipeline;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to update his report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993, and to expand it as appropriate to cover other areas where UNPROFOR is deployed;

7. Affirms the right of all displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in safety and dignity with the assistance of the international community;

8. Reaffirms its support for the established principle that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void;

9. Calls on all parties and others concerned fully to comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and concerning in particular UNPROFOR in Croatia to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of its mandate;

10. Expresses its concern that the necessary arrangements, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, have not yet been concluded by the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic

of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and calls upon them to conclude such arrangements without delay;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force;

12. Urges the Bosnian Serb party fully to respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and to refrain from any actions that are threatening its security;

13. Urges also that the pilot project described in paragraph 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067) be put into effect as soon as possible;

14. Declares that the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the "pink zones", to the extent that it is compatible with the 29 March 1994 cease-fire agreement, must be accomplished under the close supervision of UNPROFOR, and in such manner as to avoid any further destabilization of the region;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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3 October 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the declaration issued by the enlarged meeting of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the level of Foreign Minister, held on 29 September 1994 at the United Nations. I also forward a copy of the letter of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group, addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the States members of OIC.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Letter dated 29 September 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

An enlarged meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the level of Foreign Ministers, was held today at the United Nations to consider the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I have been authorized by this meeting to convey to you and through you to the members of the Security Council, the deep disappointment and concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference States over the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolution 943 (1994), on 23 September 1994, partially easing the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The hasty adoption of the said resolution constitutes a major set-back to the international efforts to secure peace with justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ironically, it has come at a time when there has been a sharp escalation in Serb-sponsored violence against the Bosnian people, renewed strangulation of Sarajevo and the intensification of the ethnic cleansing campaigns in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and Prejedor.

The Ministers also wish to convey their deep sense of regret at the fact that the Security Council, despite the appeal made by OIC to defer the adoption of the said resolution, did not find it possible to do so.

The Security Council has obviously responded to tactical moves by those responsible for the initiation and prosecution of aggression and genocide against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; overlooked the Serb rejection of the five-nation peace plan; and disregarded the views of the international community particularly of the States members of OIC on this issue. The easing of sanctions is thus tantamount to rewarding aggression.

The minimum requirements for any reappraisal of the sanctions regime, namely, the recognition by Serbia and Montenegro of the international borders, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as of the Republic of Croatia and of all other States of the Republic of former Yugoslavia and the establishment of an adequate and effective international monitoring mechanism for interdiction of military supplies across the borders from Serbia and Montenegro to the Bosnian Serbs, have not yet been met.

We, therefore, highly regret this decision and would urge the Security Council to withdraw the temporary exemptions granted to Serbia and Montenegro under Security Council resolution 943 (1994).

While even today, some representatives of the five-nation contact group member States report of continuing violations of the border of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and Montenegro, we are dismayed that the suspension of the sanctions is proceeding under resolution 943 (1994). It would

be timely now for the Security Council to reconsider and to take measures to suspend the implementation of resolution 943 (1994).

In our view, any further review of policy by the Council on this issue should be taken after due deliberations and in consultation with all States directly concerned, including the OIC Contact Group, as well as the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While noting that the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) will be extended by another six months, we deplore the threats made by certain countries to withdraw their troops from UNPROFOR, should the arms embargo be lifted. The withdrawal of some troop contingents from UNPROFOR would not end the role of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are over 50 resolutions pertaining to Bosnia and Herzegovina that have to be defended and enforced by the Security Council. The OIC countries contributing troops to UNPROFOR are willing to contribute additional troops to strengthen UNPROFOR as well as to replace any withdrawal. We believe that the mandate of UNPROFOR should be strengthened in order to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities.

(Signed) Sardar Aseff Ahmad ALI
Foreign Minister of Pakistan and
Current Chairman of the
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

ANNEX II

Declaration of the enlarged meeting of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the level of Foreign Ministers, held at the United Nations on 29 September 1994

1. An enlarged meeting of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the level of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held on 29 September 1994 in New York, to review the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina resulting from the Serb rejection of the Peace Plan.

2. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm the provisions of all OIC declarations and resolutions pertaining to Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as their commitment to safeguarding the political independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. The Foreign Ministers note with consternation the adoption of Security Council resolution 943 (1994) concerning the easing of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In this context, they express their deep regret and disappointment over the hasty fashion, not warranted by the current situation, in which the Security Council proceeded to adopt the resolution, notwithstanding the joint démarche of the States members of the Contact Group to the President of the Security Council in this regard.

4. The Foreign Ministers conclude that the adoption of resolution 943 (1994) was unjustified, untimely and not conducive to efforts for promoting a just peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It sends a wrong signal, especially in view of the sharp intensification of Serb-sponsored violence and the drastic strangulation of Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde and other Bosnian cities and continuous violations of the safe areas by the Bosnian Serb side.

5. The Foreign Ministers note that the most important conditions that should have preceded the adoption of any such resolution have not been met, namely the demand for the recognition by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as of the Republic of Croatia and other States of the former Republic of Yugoslavia, within their internationally recognized borders and the establishment of an effective border-monitoring system that could appropriately facilitate the consideration of such matters before the Council.

6. While appreciating the commitment of members of the monitoring team, the Foreign Ministers reiterate their serious concern that the actual system of monitoring has not been appropriately supplemented. The Foreign Ministers seriously question the capability of this team to carry out its duty accordingly, owing to the ineffective deployment and lack of necessary resources.

7. The Foreign Ministers are appalled at the reports of continuous ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the Bosnian Serbs. In this regard, they take note of resolution 941 (1994) and yet reiterate, as a matter of urgency, the need for a more resolute response to such a deplorable practice. They condemn this abominable practice and call for an immediate and unconditional deployment of UNPROFOR troops to deter any further expulsion by the Bosnian Serbs.

8. The Foreign Ministers strongly condemn recent actions by the Bosnian Serbs that have led to the further strangulation of Sarajevo by cutting off gas, water and electricity supplies and communication lines, and the closure of the "blue routes" and the closure of the airport in view of threats by the Bosnian Serb side. They call for securing full compliance by Serbs with relevant resolutions on "safe areas"/exclusion zones and demand a strong response to such violations, including the use of air power by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

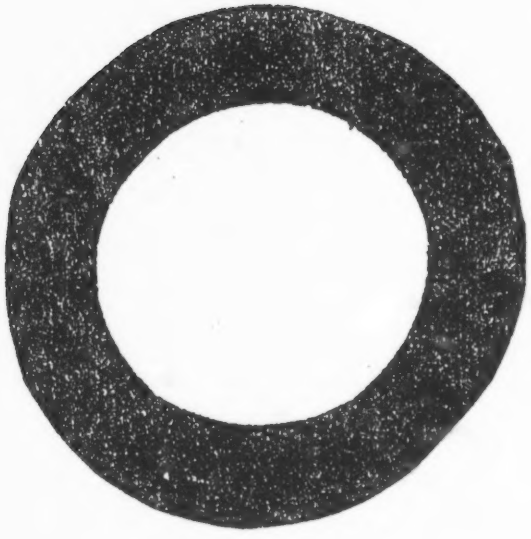
9. The Foreign Ministers deplore the threats made by certain countries to withdraw their troops from UNPROFOR should the arms embargo be lifted. The withdrawal of some troop contingents from UNPROFOR does not end the role of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are over 50 resolutions pertaining to this issue that have to be defended and enforced by the Security Council. They express their readiness to contribute their troops to UNPROFOR to offset any shortfall created by the eventual withdrawal of existing contingents and to augment UNPROFOR troop requirements. Stressing the need for strengthening the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to implement fully its task, they call for the strong protection and extension of the safe areas as enunciated in Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and in accordance with provisions of article 6 of the five-nation contact group plan, and paragraph 4 of the NATO communiqué of 9 February 1994.

10. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm their call for the lifting of the de facto arms embargo unjustly imposed against the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They welcome the offer made by His Excellency Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in a statement before the General Assembly on 27 September 1994, for an immediate de jure lifting of the arms embargo imposed upon the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Security Council. They consider that this offer represented a significant compromise made by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its efforts to achieve peaceful settlement in the context of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. In the context of the offered compromise, the Foreign Ministers also welcome the call of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a unilateral response by members of the international community, in the event that the compromise proposal is not effectuated by members of the five-nation contact group.

11. The Foreign Ministers emphasize the need for close, concerted efforts and the establishment of an action-oriented working relationship between the OIC Contact Group and the five-nation contact group and express their readiness to work together with the five-nation contact group with a view to ensuring peace with justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

12. The Foreign Ministers decide to coordinate their efforts for the submission of an appropriate resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina for adoption by the current session of the General Assembly as well as in other forums of the United Nations system.

13. The Foreign Ministers also call upon the Security Council to enforce the relevant decisions of the International Court of Justice and to implement appropriately all existing Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.



UNITED
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S/1994/1122
30 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE AND ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA, FRANCE, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to enclose the text of the statement issued following the meeting which you held on 29 September 1994 with our Ministers of Foreign Affairs. We should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Zhaoxing
Permanent Representative of
China to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergei V. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to
the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: Chinese, English, French and Russian]

Statement issued on 29 September 1994 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council following a meeting with the Secretary-General

1. On 29 September 1994, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council were the guests at a luncheon given by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali. Taking part were the Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China H.E. Mr. Qian Qichen; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France H.E. Mr. Alain Juppe; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation H.E. Mr. Andrey Kozyrev; the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland H.E. Mr. Douglas Hurd; and the Secretary of State of the United States of America H.E. Mr. Warren Christopher.

2. The Ministers reviewed with the Secretary-General the world situation in the past year. They noted the existence of positive developments in some areas, but were of the view that the international community is still faced with serious challenges. International peace and security and development remain the major tasks facing the world today.

3. The Ministers noted that in recent years the role of the United Nations in world affairs has been further strengthened and that the United Nations has vital contributions to make in both political and economic fields. In this connection, the Ministers commended the Secretary-General for his outstanding contribution to enhancing the work of the United Nations and promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

4. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the efforts by the United Nations in maintaining world peace and security as well as in preventing and resolving regional conflicts and disputes. They noted the primary responsibility of the Security Council in this respect and the obligations to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

5. The Ministers noted that the increasing number and complexity of United Nations peace-keeping operations in different parts of the world pose new challenges. They underlined the importance of promoting preventive diplomacy in areas of potential conflict. They expressed their support to the Secretary-General for his efforts within the framework of his report Agenda for Peace to resolve the problems facing United Nations peace-keeping operations and improve their efficiency and capability. In this regard, the Ministers underlined the importance of effective arrangements concerning political direction, military command/control and consultations with troop-contributing countries. They also noted the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in respect of stand-by arrangements and welcomed the responses so far received from Member States. Any

new peace-keeping operation should only be established after careful study, and new commitments should not be entered into before such questions as mandate objectives, availability of forces and resources, security of United Nations personnel and duration of mission are satisfactorily answered. At the same time, the United Nations must retain the capacity to respond rapidly, flexibly and effectively to humanitarian emergencies. The Ministers welcomed the enhanced cooperation and coordination in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter between the United Nations and appropriate regional agencies and arrangements in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

6. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the South African people have finally eradicated the apartheid system. A united, democratic and non-racial new South Africa has emerged under the leadership of the Government of national unity. The Ministers paid tribute to the outstanding work of the United Nations over the years in supporting the South African people in attaining their noble objectives.

7. The Ministers also noted with satisfaction that the peace process in the Middle East has witnessed breakthroughs. They expressed appreciations for the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States as co-sponsors and for the support of the United Nations and the EU. They welcomed the Agreements on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and on the preparatory transfer of powers and responsibilities reached between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization as well as the Washington Declaration recently signed by Israel and Jordan and hoped that all parties in the Arab-Israel negotiations will seize the present opportunity and continue to adopt a practical and flexible attitude in finding early solutions to the remaining issues consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions. Negotiations on final status issues should be based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and seek to produce permanent and lasting peace and security throughout the region. The Ministers also reaffirmed the need for the international community to provide tangible support for the implementation of the agreements reached by the parties.

8. The Ministers expressed grave concern about ongoing wars and conflicts in several African countries. They stressed that the United Nations should continue to promote a speedy and peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Rwanda, Somalia, Angola, Liberia and Mozambique and to prevent serious deterioration in other countries, in particular in Burundi. They called upon the conflicting parties in the countries concerned to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions as well as agreements reached between themselves, cease all military actions and violence and realize national reconciliation and a final and lasting settlement. They stated that all the efforts of the international community should be conducive to the peaceful resolution of the above conflicts. In this regard, the OAU and other regional organizations and countries concerned have played and can continue to play an important role.

9. The Ministers were gravely concerned at the humanitarian catastrophe in Rwanda and at the deliberate mass killing which occurred there. They expressed support and appreciation for the humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts undertaken by the United Nations, the humanitarian organizations and

countries in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees and displaced persons and to speed up the process of their safe return to their homeland. The Ministers welcomed the work of the United Nations Commission of Experts and looked forward to the establishment of appropriate mechanism for bringing to justice those responsible for crimes against humanity.

10. The Ministers discussed the current situation in the former Yugoslavia. They welcomed the acceptance by all parties with the exception of the Bosnian Serb party of the proposal for a territorial settlement made by the Contact Group and endorsed by the Security Council. They deplored the failure of the Bosnian Serb party to accept this proposal. They welcomed the decision by the authorities of the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) to close its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina to all but humanitarian supplies and to invite international assistance in this regard, and called upon them to continue to maintain effective closure of this border. They expressed their determination to do all possible to promote an equitable and balanced overall settlement, covering all relevant issues.

11. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the support of the Security Council and of the Secretary-General for the efforts of Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States to bring to an end the conflicts on the territory of the former Soviet Union. They welcomed in particular the contribution by the Russian Federation of a peace-keeping force and noted with encouragement the cooperative working relationship established with the United Nations in seeking to bring about a resolution to the Georgia-Abkhazia conflict.

12. The Ministers welcomed the recent peaceful developments in Haiti consonant with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and the Governors Island Agreement. The Ministers affirmed the goals of ensuring the prompt return of the legitimately elected president and restoration of the legitimate authority and Government of Haiti. They looked forward to the timely deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

13. The Ministers noted with concern the grave financial problems affecting the United Nations. They stressed the importance they attached to measures to place the finance of the United Nations on a more effective footing, including the need for more up-to-date and equitable arrangements for apportioning the costs of the organization. They emphasized that member States should pay their contributions in full and on time. They noted that this is crucial for the success of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. They stressed the importance of voluntary contributions, including to trust funds established for specific United Nations operations.

14. The Ministers noted the work done by experts of the five Permanent Members on sanctions regimes and the incorporation of humanitarian considerations therein.

15. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the conscientious efforts of the Working Group on Security Council Expansion. They expressed support for a limited expansion of Council membership while retaining and strengthening the

Council's ability to act rapidly and effectively for the maintenance of international peace and security.

16. The Ministers pointed out that peace and development are interrelated and inseparable. In stressing the importance of maintaining world peace, great attention should also be paid to development issues. The United Nations has a unique role to play in assisting countries, especially developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition to market, to revitalize their economies, thus promoting development and cooperation in the world economy and achieving common prosperity. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the Secretary-General's "Agenda for Development", and expressed their wish that it will make a positive contribution to the enhancement of the United Nations role in the field of development. The Ministers also stressed the importance of the Summit Meeting on Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held next year in Copenhagen and Beijing respectively, and the recently concluded Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.

17. The Ministers stressed their determination to ensure that the principles and provisions of international humanitarian law are fully complied with. They considered that the United Nations has a major role to play in this respect.

18. The Ministers underlined the significance of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. They shared the view that its success will help the people of the world better understand the United Nations, thus generating further support for the realization of the purposes and objectives of the United Nations Charter. The Ministers wished it great success and were ready to contribute to this end.

19. The Ministers thanked the Secretary-General for his invitation and believed that such gatherings represent the continuation of close consultations between the foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General and is therefore very useful.

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the following statement from the Office of the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 1 October 1994.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this statement as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Office of the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 October 1994

Owing to various misinterpretations and speculations in the Western foreign media in regard to our otherwise clear position with respect to the lifting of the arms embargo, the Office of the President of the Presidency issues the following statement.

The position of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to the lifting of the arms embargo remains unchanged and is based on the inalienable right of our peoples to self-defence. This position was clearly defined by Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the conclusion of his speech before the United Nations General Assembly, on 27 September 1994.

With respect to this, we expect President Clinton to forward the announced letter to the Security Council by the end of October 1994, with a request that the arms embargo be lifted. In the event that this request is rejected, we expect President Clinton to propose to the United States Congress the adoption of decision on the unilateral lifting of the arms embargo.

In order to help reach an agreement in the Security Council, and to facilitate the further stay of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), primarily because of the besieged territories on the river Drina (the towns of Srebrenica and Zepa), we have offered a deferred execution of the decision on the lifting of the arms embargo for six months.

Bearing in mind the concession the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has thus offered, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina expects that the international community, in the meantime, will carry out the six-point programme indicated in the speech of President Izetbegovic before the General Assembly, in New York.

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3 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 OCTOBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the attached report which was addressed to me on 3 October 1994 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, concerning the operations of the International Conference's Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). This report by the Co-Chairmen contains the certification referred to in Security Council resolution 943 (1994).

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Annex

Operations of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted in follow-up to the earlier report transmitted to the Security Council on 19 September 1994 (S/1994/1074). Paragraph 5 of that report referred to the measures ordered by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on 4 August 1994, and its commitment to close its border "for all transport towards the Republica Srpska, except food, clothing and medicine".

II. ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT OF MISSION

2. The terms of reference of the Mission are spelled out in detail in the above-mentioned report (S/1994/1074), paragraph 15, and in particular point 5. As at 3 October 1994, 93 international members of the Mission have been deployed within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). They come from the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The Mission and the Co-Chairmen are actively in contact with several countries and it is expected that by the middle of this week 105 international personnel will have been deployed. There are confirmed promises of another 56 persons, who are expected to arrive within the next 10 days. There are also further promises of an additional 10. As at 3 October, the Mission had 36 teams operating from Banja Koviljaca, Zlatibor, Niksic and Belgrade.

3. The Mission has persons at the packing depots in Belgrade for humanitarian aid and at the borders, where procedures have been agreed with the federal customs authorities. As far as transit traffic to the Republic of Croatia is concerned, agreements have been made covering customs documentation and the sealing of load-carrying vehicles to reduce the obvious risk of a diversion of supplies to the Bosnian Serbs. The Mission has made visits to all parts of the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina, including, in the last few days, those areas reserved for the military, and has covered all significant roads crossing the border by day and night.

III. CERTIFICATION

4. Based on the Mission's on-site observation, on the advice of the Mission Coordinator, Mr. Bo Pellnäs, and in the absence of any contrary information from the air, whether airborne reconnaissance system of the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization (NATO), or from national technical means, the Co-Chairmen conclude that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is meeting its commitment to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces.